

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. NUNSON, Editor.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Sheriff, J. R. ROYCE.
For Treasurer, JOHN A. DODGE.
For Register of Deeds, S. L. BARRETT.
For County Clerk, M. A. CARVIN.
For Surveyor, W. H. KESLER.
For Coroner, M. M. McCOLLISTER.
For Commissioner, E. WEBB.

Frankie, hurry up, for there will be no vote in congress until Bazzard's Day is heard from.

The great and overshadowing trouble is that the government has for years been discrediting silver and doing all it could to break it down.

Grover is bluer than the fish he is angling. When he made his bargain with Wall Street to fix a single standard of gold he overestimated his following in the Democratic party.

"Where are our statesmen? Where are our financiers?" asks Senator Vest, of Missouri. The St. Paul Pioneer Press responds that they were very generally defeated last fall, senator.

They tell us that these are Democratic times. Yes, hogs are being fed on good No. 2 wheat, labor riots are prevailing, factories are closing, banks are busting, congress is howling and the president has gone a fishing.

Senator Vest of Missouri has cut loose from Cleveland's financial policy and gone over to the free coinage men. On the other hand Voorhees and Vilas cut loose from the party and join Cleveland and his gold standard phalanx. Vance seems to be saving wool.

The Parsons Sun plants itself squarely on the Eagle's platform, thus: "The next legislature of Kansas should be a Republican body. Aggressive and harmonious action on the part of Republicans, supplemented by wise nominations, will make it Republican."

"Perhaps," remarks the Minneapolis Messenger philosophically, "it is not always best to have a change." Does the Messenger mean to say that it is content to have present conditions continue indefinitely? In the language of Mr. Holman, we object, and call for a change.

The state alliance of Georgia has been in session at Griffin the past week. The membership, which was 18,000 last year, has fallen to 8,000; the fund of \$30,000 has fallen with the tide; it is now only \$20,000; entering politics is what caused the slump. This tells the whole tale in a sentence.

The Republican party is in favor of bimetalism and a paper dollar as good as gold and silver. It has had that kind of money for thirty years now, and is satisfied with it; so well satisfied, in fact, that consent will never be given to change it, convinced as Republicans are that it cannot be improved upon.

The petition of the whisky people for further extension of time in which to pay the taxes due on their goods having been rejected by the government, the treasury ought to be replenished to the extent of several millions dollars within the next two months. It is not improbable that there will likewise be a drop in the price of the goods on the market.

The fortunes of 65,000,000 people, the daily bread of hundreds of thousands, seem waiting the end of the period of gestation now enhancing the chances on the shores of Buzzard's Bay. Talk about the interests that clustered about the advent of heirs apparent in feudal times, and contemplate in comparison the stupendous moment of things pending the issue of the "man of destiny."

The trades unions of Chicago have set an example, in withdrawing their funds from safe deposit vaults and placing the money in banks for circulation, that ought to be followed by everybody, singular and collectively, who have been withholding money from circulation. Such action, if prompt and general, would afford quicker and greater relief than and sort of legislation congress could enact.

Never before in the history of the country did a president leave Washington while congress was in session for a prolonged fishing spree. Grover always acted as though he believed that playing the big boy would be taken for grunts. If he is a leader, in fact, he should have remained in Washington, keeping his party in hand, at least until the momentous question pending, and which involves more than mortal man can estimate, had been settled one way or the other.

The president and his greatly divided party declare that it is all because of "vicious Republican legislation." Yes, but why didn't it occur until after the Democrats took charge of things? Or, being in an overwhelming majority, why not repeal the said vicious Republican laws? Its all hypocrisy and subterfuge. The trouble is wholly traceable to the fact that the Democratic party proposed to wipe out protection while its president was manipulating congress against half of the metallic money of the country in his endeavor to establish a gold standard in the interest of the rich and powerful.

Representative Hopkins of Finney county, is roaring because the people of the eastern part of the state are talking of sending relief to the farmers of the west. They are able to take care of all who are in need, says Representative Hopkins, and do not thank anybody for advertising their poverty to the world. He is tired of this everlasting talk about the poverty of western Kansas. No wonder. There never was a country of poorer more grossly misrepresented and abused than western Kansas, and not a little of it has come from persons who have imposed themselves upon the community as citizens for the sole purpose of personal gain through appeals for outside charity that is not needed nor asked for.

THE SHIP OF STATE LEFT TO ITS FATE.

The impression prevails that President Cleveland demands unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and that he will veto any silver legislation objectionable to Wall Street. It is claimed that congress would have been convened earlier but for the fact that it would interfere with the fishing season and the further fact that the president's wishes had not been sufficiently impressed upon western and southern members. The measure of a member's influence has been gauged by his willingness to conform to the president's ideas on silver legislation. Thus senators and congressmen have been bulldozed into misrepresenting their constituents at the behest of the great dictator Grover.

So strong is he in the belief of his absolute control that he visits the executive mansion only long enough to issue his orders and then departs on a pleasure trip. Such a course at such a time as this has never been equalled or even approached. Today in every large city in this country thousands and hundreds of thousands are walking the streets out of work, out of money and out of bread, and congress convened for the purpose of giving the country legislation that will restore business and give labor to wage workers, and the chief executive is off on a fishing spree. Secure in his salary of \$50,000 a year he gives no thought to the suffering and privation that his selfish indulgence is causing.

If the captain of one of our magnificent steamers in mid ocean should consult his barometer and find that a terrible storm was about to come up and should say to his crew you do so and so, no matter what are the results to the thousand passengers, and then step into his private lifeboat and put off and leave the vessel to survive or perish, he would only be pursuing the same course that the president of the United States is doing today.

The special interest, not to say extreme solicitude, for Kansas, on the part of the Kansas City Star is proverbial with the readers of newspapers extant. And this concern embraces the welfare of the Republican party no less than the material prosperity of the people, regardless. (This is said in the same spirit that prompts the Star, and which is exhibited in the subjoined extracts.)

As more hopeful sign for Kansas Republicans has been seen for many a long and weary day than the bold action proposed at Horton. But when the old warrior with his mottled body and his martial soul comes back to Kansas what change he will see! Bill Higgins? Gone. Loggins? Detested. Lew Hancock? Completely disappeared. Tim McCarthy? Out of politics. Hallowell? Under the daises. And Blue—old Dick Blue, who used to run against Funston every other year? Gone; gone. Kansas one hero less, and one more. Poor old John Brown, he will come among strangers in Kansas and it is doubtful if he will arouse his old time zeal. But he did valiant service in Kansas in the '70s and '80s and "for this, all thanks."

The World says it has carefully gauged the sentiment of the people of Lawrence and Douglas county and is willing to risk its reputation for truthfulness on the statement that more than five-sixths of all the people are in favor of silver; not necessarily free coinage but against the gold bug policy. The farmers are nearly all for absolute free coinage. This expresses the consensus of the state and the west. And if this sentiment should be ignored and the demand disregarded it will lead to worse trouble than the country has experienced for a long time.

Mr. Carlisle refuses to exchange silver dollars for gold coin for the reason, he says, that there is only enough of the silver coin in the treasury to redeem the treasury notes issued in payment of the silver bullion, as provided by the Sherman law. This suggests the query of why doesn't the secretary set the mints agoing and coin a part of the government's silver-bullion hoard for the accommodation of the people? But maybe it is a scheme of the secretary's to force the people back over the route they have been traveling for some time, thus compelling them to exchange gold for treasury notes and then demand silver for the notes.

Jerry Simpson has evidently heard from somebody in the Seventh district as to his expressed intention to vote for the repeal of the Sherman law and for a 16-to-1 ratio, and he took occasion, Friday, to make a speech against repeal, in the house. But Jerry is a doct; a speech places him all right on the record until the time comes to vote, when he may have a convenient excuse to be absent or to dodge when his name is called. It is votes that count.

The United States, nor any other nation, can never succeed in maintaining a parity between gold and silver as long as one is discarded and the other recognized. To discontinue the purchase and coinage of silver and not gold would soon run the white metal money away up out of sight, while leaving the metal itself worse off as to value than it is now. As Horace Greeley remarked of resumption, the way to recognize both gold and silver is to recognize both, and treat them alike.

It is reported at the Santa Fe passenger department that westbound as well as eastbound passenger traffic is on a steady increase. This is a good sign. The passenger business of all the western railroads is doing much to help them through the close times. There is a point of vantage in this for Kansas which ought to be availed, and no doubt will be. It is worth the while of visitors to the west to come direct to Kansas; they will find here many things of special interest to them.

Acknowledges the Corn. Last year, in a season of general prosperity, such as never blessed a nation living in the light of civilization, the prevailing industrial system was confronted with an almost revolutionary show of disapproval. New York Sun.

The Sun does not overestimate it. It was a "season of general prosperity" such as never blessed a nation living in the light of civilization. It was also Republican civilization, not Democratic. But the people were fat and saucy, and demanded higher wages, and sought to get it by restoring Democracy to power. They got Democracy, but where is the property or the wages? Those are questions people are asking.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

FOR THE FAIR.

GROVER WILL OPEN THE STRIP.
When the swelling allays in the president's toes.
And the cooling winds of autumn blow—
Then Grover may open the strip.
When every factory wheel stands still,
And the workmen are turned from every mill—
Then Grover may open the strip.

When all Georgia's columns receive "fat takes"
From the lavishing hands of the free trade sales.
Then Grover may open the strip.
When Hoke gets through "purging the pension rolls,"
And the knell of the veteran's last hope tolls—
Then Grover may open the strip.

When silver is shut clear in the cold,
And Wall Street gains her harvest of gold—
Then Grover may open the strip.
When Hoke gets the boomers corralled in a booth,
And makes every sooner swear strictly the truth—
Then Grover may open the strip.

When "sawbucks" and "ants" cease to fight for "the pump,"
While the stove carpet-bagger sneaks away with the home—
Then Grover may open the strip.
When the administration can run without rods,
And sends back home our darling boy—
Then Grover may open the strip.

When fishes no longer will bite at a hook,
And the minnows are frightened from every nook—
Then Grover may open the strip.
When the excitement is over at Bazzard's Bay,
And Baby Ruth's brother has come to stay—
Then Grover will open the strip!

—GRANT SUOR.
Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 18, 1893.

HOMESTEAD QUALIFICATIONS.

In view of the early opening of the Cherokee strip and other adjacent lands to settlement, which now seems assured, and of the great interest centered there, it becomes a matter of the first importance to know just who may, and who cannot avail themselves of the privileges prescribed in the law. To this end we give herewith the text of the law bearing on those points, together with suggestions how to proceed so as to make no mistake. The law provides:—

First—Every person who is at the head of a family or who has arrived at the age of 21 years and is a citizen of the United States or has filed his declaration to become such.

Second—No person who is the owner in fee simple of 160 acres of land in any state or territory is entitled to enter into a homestead in Oklahoma as provided in section 29 of the organic act.

Third—The act approved March 3, 1893, provides that any person who having attempted to, or for any cause failed to secure title in fee simple to a homestead under the existing laws or who made entry under what is known as the commuted provision of the homestead law, shall be qualified to make homestead entry upon said lands.

Fourth—Each entry must be in square form as nearly as practicable and no person is permitted to enter more than one quarter section of land.

Fifth—No person is permitted to occupy or enter upon any of these lands prior to the date fixed by the president opening the lands to settlement. Under no circumstance should a settler enter upon any of the lands until permitted to do so by the president's proclamation.

The head of a family includes a man under 21 years of age who is married. If a wife is divorced from her deserted husband so that she is dependent upon her own resources for support, she then becomes the head of a family and can make homestead entry if otherwise qualified, whether she has arrived at the age of 21 years or not.

An unmarried woman who has arrived at the age of 21 years may make homestead entry.

The bill provides that soldiers and officers who have served in the army of the United States during the rebellion for a period of ninety days entitles them to make homestead entry without regard to age or citizenship, provided that they are otherwise qualified. If the soldier be dead, his wife, or if she be dead, his minor heirs, by guardian duly appointed and credited at the departments at Washington, may make homestead entry.

An unmarried woman does not forfeit her homestead by marrying, but must continue residence and cultivation on her homestead until final proof is made.

Husband and wife, while living together, cannot hold two homestead claims.

A person may make his declaration to become a citizen of the United States before the clerk of the district court. A certified copy of the declaration of intention should be filed with the application to make homestead entry.

The bill opening the Cherokee outlet to settlement provides that the president must give twenty days' notice before the lands are opened to entry and settlement. This bill also provides that each settler on the lands, before receiving a patent for his homestead, must pay to the United States for the lands to be taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of \$2.50 per acre for any land east of 97° west longitude, the sum of \$1.50 per acre for any land west of 97° west longitude and 98° degrees west longitude, the sum of \$1 per acre for any lands west of 98° degrees west longitude, and shall also pay interest upon the amount so paid for said lands until the time of the date of final payment therefor, at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

HOW TO TAKE A HOMESTEAD.

There are two ways in which a homestead may be taken:

1. By actual settlement on the land.
2. By entry at the local United States land office.

An actual settler is one who goes upon the land with the intention of making it his home and does so, and indicating his intention to appropriate the land to his own use and benefit. This act of settlement must consist of some permanent and substantial improvement of a suitable nature, so as to give notice to all persons that the land is taken in good faith and for the purpose of making a home thereon. An actual settler has three months in which to make his entry in the local land office and his right reverts back to the date of settlement. A failure to make entry within three months from the settlement will open the land to the next claimant or settler who has complied with the law. No excuse will be accepted by the department of the interior for a failure on the part of the claimant or settler to make his entry at the land office within ninety days from the date of settlement where there is no advance claimant, either by settlement on the land or by entry at the land office.

By the second method the homestead claimant may go directly to the United States land office in the district in which the land is situated and enter the land. As all the lands in Oklahoma are declared to be non-natal in character, it is not necessary for the claimant to examine the land before making his entry.

Where two persons have initiated a homestead right to the same tract of

land, one by settlement upon the land and the other by entry at the land office, the first in point of time will hold the land.

It is very important that all papers should be carefully drawn. A mistake in the description of land will make you endless trouble and finally cause you the loss of your home.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

To the Editor of the Eagle:
The great Pennsylvania railroad, the model railway of America, in its patriotism for everything American, was one of the first companies that came forward and subscribed for \$100,000 of the stock of the World's Columbian Fair association. Also one of the first American railways to recognize the importance of an exposition by securing space for a building and an exhibit illustrating the progress of American railways. The exhibit of this railway should be seen and studied by every person who travels and all who are interested in the operation. It is as complete a historical exhibit as will be found in any department of the fair.

Here again this company has shown its enterprise by expending more than \$100,000 in the preparation of their exhibit.

South of the transportation building and a few yards east of the Sixty-Fourth street entrance stands the model passenger station, with a yard in which is exhibited the track, the switches, the signal system and the styles of cars used on this line. Here, also, can be seen the two cars which conveyed the 19 and 16-inch Krupp guns from Baltimore to the exposition. Near by stands the original locomotive, "John Bull," which was first used sixty-two years ago on the Camden and Ambley railroad.

The building in which are arranged the models, relics, maps, photographs, etc., illustrating the progress of the road, is a wonderful piece of architecture. It should be examined closely in order to be appreciated, for every panel has a story to tell and every door opens a history.

This exhibit was prepared by J. Elfreth Watkins under the direction of Theodore M. Ely, chief of motive power.

Thomas Purdy, the chief of the bureau of information attached to the comfort of all passengers at this station.

The growth of this great American railway can only be told in a nutshell; it is too great to go into details. April 18, 1848, the road was chartered. Dec. 31, 1893, it had 243 miles. Today it has 7,989 miles of railroad in operation in twelve states.

It has 3,364 passenger cars, 3,145 engines, 122,122 freight cars and 241 ferry boats, lighters and tugs. Its employees number over 100,000.

The Pennsylvania railroad today represents the consolidation of 218 corporations, with a capital of \$750,000,000 or about \$85,000 per mile.

The road consumed 129 tons of rails each day, and 98 crosses ties every hour. It builds a locomotive every fifteen working hours, and one and one-half box cars every hour.

It handles over 23,000,000 tons of coal yearly, enough to cover the city of Philadelphia sixteen feet deep. This shows the description of a few figures will give some idea of the Pennsylvania road, and enough to prompt those interested in railway development to visit this exhibit. There never was so complete an exhibit of any system as this, and it is well worth the inspection, and will not likely be another involving the expense of \$100,000 for many years to come. I say to all, don't fail to see the Pennsylvania railroad exhibit. It is worth your time and study.

H. L. FIERCE.

ABOUT KANSAS.

The prohibitionists of Shawnee have decided to nominate a county ticket, making the fifth in the field.

The old soldiers of the Fifth district will hold a reunion at Salina on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August.

The board of regents of the State Normal has elected Professor C. A. Boyles of Ottawa professor of music. He will be assisted by his wife.

The Republicans of the Manhattan district re-nominated Judge R. B. Spillman for district judge. He is an able jurist and a clean man.

There are more teachers than schools in Pratt county, and on this account the Republican party, there has been a lively struggle among the pedagogues the past two weeks.

Nearly every little robbery in the state is "supposed" to have been done by one or two of them. It is true that would make the Stars as numerous as the sands of the sea shore.

Editor Bolton of the Greensburg Signal dismounts from his wheel to become a bull in the wheat market. He has announced that he will receive wheat on subscription account for the Signal, paying 50 cents a bushel for No. 2. Bull-y for Bullie.

Major E. S. W. Drought received the nomination on the Republican ticket in Wyandotte county for commissioner of the Third district, Saturday. It is not to be understood, though, that the party expects a short crop of votes in the fall.

Wichita county will use 900 bushels of seed wheat this year, all of which will be bought outside of the county. Two carloads of wheat has been purchased at Halstead for seeding purposes. The Santa Fe carries the grain without charge.

For the first time in the history of the Kansas deaf and dumb school at Olathe, the building and grounds have been converted into a boarding house and pleasure resort through a donation, free to a favored few. The Herald says that is just what has been done.

note his residence in Salina and will leave for Chicago in the near future. This will cause surprise and much regret among the many friends of Mr. Mohler throughout the state. The Republican says Mr. Mohler during his recent visit at Chicago decided to associate himself with a law firm there and expects to begin his duties in Chicago as early as October.

Who says the ozone and prairie grass of Kansas are not conducive to the enlightenment of the Muse. A prairie schooner passed through Lyons last week with the following notice printed on the wagon cover:

"In God we trust,
In Colorado we bust;
But let her rip,
For we're bound for the Cherokee strip."

A Montgomery county farmer, who is the owner of a fine farm and a \$5,000 bank account, has recently gotten himself into trouble with Uncle Sam. He corresponded with supposed green goods men and received a visit from a postoffice inspector and a deputy marshal, who had no trouble in negotiating the sale of a large amount of counterfeit money. But instead of delivering the spurious goods they read him a warrant for his arrest for violating the postal laws, and he soon found himself behind the bars in the Fort Scott jail.

OKLAHOMA OUTLINES.

The motion for a new trial for L. N. Terrill was denied by the court in Guthrie, Thursday. This leaves Terrill in the hole for life.

Governor Renfrow has appointed J. L. Mitsch of Edmond as executive commissioner to the world's fair, vice Charles Caswell resigned.

There will be some 900 homes on the Kickapoo lands which will be taken by those disappointed in getting claims in the strip. The Kick lands will come in a little later.

The Cheyenne Sunbeam gives an account of the capture of a gang of cattle thieves by Sheriff Johnson and others. The cattle had been run into Oklahoma from Texas.

The Cheyenne and Arapahoe part of the leased district was opened to settlement long before it was paid for, and the Minco Minstrel wants to know why not the same with the Wichita reservation. Well, why not?

Judge W. D. Lindsay, who succeeds Judge Lowe as register of the Guthrie land office, has been a resident of Guthrie since its early days. This home rule makes the circumstances with mingled feelings of satisfaction and surprise.

City Clerk Milliken of Guthrie having defaulted in his account with the city in the sum of \$10,000, the city council has taken the precaution to require the new clerk to give bond, and accordingly fixed the sum of the security at \$100 according to the News' statement.

Oklahoma has big crops this year and some Kansas mills are using Oklahoma wheat for their fine grades of flour. A great empire will exist some day south of Kansas. In it is some of the finest land in the nation. It has streams, woodland and rain. Keep your eye on the Indian Territory and see it grow.

The secretary of the interior has decided the Hart-Griffin contest, affirming the decision of the local office and of the commission. This case has been pending since the first settlement of Oklahoma, and involves the southeast quarter of 16, adjoining the city of Kingfisher on the east, and is a valuable tract of land.

For meanness and laziness, says the Purcell Topic, a Chickasaw farmer takes the whole larkspur. He has contrived a machine by which he can utilize the seed of his cow's jaw, when she chews the cud, for the purpose of clearing under. This will knock the Yanks out with their wooden nutmegs.

The Minco Minstrel gives the following brief historical data to the "Jesse district," about which there is so much talk at present: "It is all that country west of the 98th meridian to the Panhandle of Texas and south of the Canadian river to Red river. It was ceded to the United States government in 1866 by the Choctaws and Chickasaws, the only Indians who ever held a patent to the land. Afterwards it was divided into different reservations for different wild tribes of Indians, under treaty rights, agreements and executive orders. The payment now going on is the first money ever paid the Choctaws and Chickasaws for any part of that cession, and they hold an unadjusted claim for the rest of the land. The Wichita reservation is a portion of that leased district, with all Indian title extinguished, save that the government has not yet settled the original indebtedness with the Choctaws and Chickasaws."

The Minco Minstrel is one of the strongest advocates of single statehood of all the Indian Territory press. In speaking of the recent statehood convention it uses a great deal of vigorous language, of which the following is the most forcible:

Now it is time for decided action, for a battle between the opposing forces and a victory for the one sentiment or the other. The desecrating of graves along the line, and frequent disputes between those on picket duty, has warned the population of both lands that a struggle was at hand. Now the time has come when the counter between right and wrong; between progress and retrogression; between liberty and slavery; between order and confusion; between light and darkness; between the worn past and the vigorous present. A constitutional convention will boldly formulate a plan and method of statehood. We go to congress with it, and ask or demand admittance into the union of states. As Oklahoma has already spoken in favor of one state, and as the coming convention will be held on Indian Territory soil, the purpose is plain to carry the sentiment of single statehood to a successful accomplishment.

EXCHANGE EPITOMES.

The Popular Song.
The duty which achieves success
Is but a jangling jargon,
Which every body learns to sing,
And no one fails to damn! —Puck.

Will Be the Best.
From the Kingslayer Free Press.
Bills and premium lists are out advertising the first annual fair of the Wichita Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association to be held at Wichita, Kansas, September 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1894. Premiums of all kinds are offered in profusion, and this fair will be one of the largest held in Kansas. Low rates on all railroads.

Better Than Gold.
From the Greensburg Signal.
New York banks are now using \$40,000,000 in clearing house I. O. U's. This proves most emphatically that a currency based on the credit of the country would be better than gold. For the United States is stronger than any bank or combination of banks.

Good Combination Exemplified.
From the Winnetka.
Farmers in Cowley county, in some neighborhoods at least, are loaning each other money to tide them along until they can decide as to whether wheat will advance in price. There are few neighborhoods where several farmers do not have money to loan, and they risk nothing in loaning to their honest neighbors who have plenty of grain but no cash.

Ten tickets to Chicago and return already given. This week another. Spend every quarter with us and get a guessing coupon. The best guess announced Monday

McNamara.

123 to 127 N. Main St.

New Dress Goods.

Miss Churchill will be home Sept. 1st.

The dress goods are coming in rapidly, some are already placed on sale. The goods this season are very attractive.

Closing out China Silks 25 cents.

Closing out Wool Challis at 25 cents.

Closing out dress patterns up to \$25 at \$5 each.

Big cuts on Boys Shirt Waists.

Big cuts on Gents Shirts. Gingham 5 cents.

Tartan Moth Bags, hooks inside, mammoth size 35c.

Union Suits \$1 quality 50 cents; \$1.50 quality 75c.

Childrens hose 5 cents.

Choice of ten different odors French Perfume at 10 cts per ounce.

Onyx Hose.

Full Fall line just opened of this justly celebrated stainless black hosiery in all qualities for ladies and children.

FALL NECKWEAR.

On sale Monday, splendid assortment very choice styles; Scarfs and Four-in-Hands usual 75 cent quality at 50 cents.

McNamara.

THE GARFIELD MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY.

WICHITA, KANSAS.

Modern Standards, Ideals and Methods. Liberally elective courses. Normal courses lead to the professional degree, licentiate of instruction entitle to junior standing in regular college course, and exceed all requirements under the recent statute relative to the state Certificate and Life Diploma for Kansas Schools.

Best facilities for co-operative boarding.

Fifth session begins September 12.

Circular and special information about any department upon addressing the president.

The Wichita Medical and Surgical Institute.

Full Corps of trained Specialists with private Hospital advantages. Twenty years in practice, eight years in Wichita.

INCORPORATED

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